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=> c peptide

L1 192 FILE AGRICOLA
L2 1090 FILE BIOTECHNO
L3 109 FILE CONFSCI
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L6 553 FILE LIFESCI
L7 2 FILE MEDICONF
L8 2415 FILE PASCAL

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L9 4367 C PEPTIDE

PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH

FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'PEPTIDE) (P) INSULIN'

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FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'INSULIN(P)TRACER'

L11 18 FILE BIOTECHNO
L12 0 FILE CONFSCI
L13 0 FILE HEALSAFE
L14 0 FILE IMSDRUGCONF

L15 0 FILE LIFESCI

PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH

FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'PEPTIDE) (P) INSULIN' PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'INSULIN (P) TRACER' O FILE MEDICONF L16 PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'PEPTIDE) (P) INSULIN' PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'INSULIN(P)TRACER' L17 5 FILE PASCAL TOTAL FOR ALL FILES 24 (C PEPTIDE) (P) INSULIN(P) TRACER L18 => 118 and (second antibody) 0 FILE AGRICOLA L19 1 FILE BIOTECHNO L20 L21 0 FILE CONFSCI L22 O FILE HEALSAFE L23 0 FILE IMSDRUGCONF L24 O FILE LIFESCI L25 0 FILE MEDICONF 0 FILE PASCAL L26 TOTAL FOR ALL FILES 1 L18 AND (SECOND ANTIBODY) L27 => d l27 ibib abs total ANSWER 1 OF 1 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2004 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN 1992:22261914 BIOTECHNO ACCESSION NUMBER: TITLE: A rapid and sensitive radioimmunoassay for the measurement of proinsulin in human serum AUTHOR: Bowsher R.R.; Wolny J.D.; Frank B.H. CORPORATE SOURCE: Lilly Clinical Research Laboratory, Wishard Memorial Hospital, 1001 West Tenth Street, Indianapolis, IN 46202, United States. SOURCE: Diabetes, (1992), 41/9 (1084-1090) CODEN: DIAEAZ ISSN: 0012-1797 Journal; Article DOCUMENT TYPE: COUNTRY: United States LANGUAGE: English SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English AN 1992:22261914 BIOTECHNO AB RIA methodology is used widely to measure proinsulin in human serum. However, some RIAs lack the sensitivity necessary to quantify proinsulin in unextracted serum and require long incubation periods. We developed an RIA with a sensitivity of 3.5 pM that permits the routine measurement of proinsulin in <48 h. This was accomplished by using a nonequilibrium binding reaction at room temperature and PEG-assisted second antibody precipitation as the method for separating bound and free proinsulin. We obtained a specific antiproinsulin antibody by adsorbing the initial goat antiserum with human Cpeptide-agarose. Proinsulin produced 50% displacement of tracer at 25.6 pM, whereas both human insulin and C-peptide failed to displace tracer at concentrations as high as 1 µM. We evaluated several cleaved derivatives of proinsulin for cross-reactivity with the antibody. B-chain-C-peptide cleaved derivatives (<=50% cross-reactivity) were more potent than A-chain-Cpeptide cleaved derivatives (<5% cross-reactivity). However, all derivatives cleaved in the region from 56-60 failed to cross-react with the antiserum. These data indicate that a major antigenic determinant is present on the C- peptide region of proinsulin adjacent to the A-chain-C-peptide junction. After

administration of an oral glycemic challenge, the mean fasting serum concentration of proinsulin in normal adults rose from  $4.1 \pm 0.28$  to  $23.6 \pm 3.8$  pM. We found a significant difference in the proinsulin concentrations in 6 adults before and after a glycemic challenge when two different antibodies were used in the RIA. Based on the antibodies different specificity for proinsulin, we concluded that B-chain-C-peptide junctional split forms of proinsulin comprise a significant portion of circulating proinsulin material after a glycemic challenge.

=> file .chemistry
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FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'INSULIN (P) TRACER'

PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH

FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'TRACER(P) (SECOND'

L29 1 FILE BIOTECHNO

PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH

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PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH

FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'INSULIN(P)TRACER'

PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH

FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'TRACER(P) (SECOND'

L30 0 FILE COMPENDEX

L31 0 FILE ANABSTR

L32 0 FILE CERAB

PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'PEPTIDE' (P) INSULIN'

PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH

FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'INSULIN(P) TRACER'

PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH

FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'TRACER(P) (SECOND' L33 O FILE METADEX L34 0 FILE USPATFULL TOTAL FOR ALL FILES L35 3 (C PEPTIDE) (P) INSULIN (P) TRACER (P) (SECOND ANTIBODY) => dup rem' ENTER REMOVE, IDENTIFY, ONLY, OR (?):remove ENTER L# LIST OR (END):135 'REM'' IS NOT VALID. VALID FILE NAMES ARE 'CAPLUS, BIOTECHNO' You have entered a file name of duplicates to keep that is not referenced by any of the L#s specified for this DUPLICATE command. The file names of duplicates that can be kept are listed above. Please enter one of these file names. => d 135 ibib abs total L35 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:320215 CAPLUS DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:339540 TITLE: A new immunologic assay to determine C-peptide containing impurities in samples of human insulin and derivatives thereof INVENTOR(S): Gerl, Martin; Steinert, Cornelia PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Aventis Pharma Deutschland G.m.b.H., Germany PCT Int. Appl., 51 pp. SOURCE: CODEN: PIXXD2 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent LANGUAGE: English FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: PATENT INFORMATION: PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE --------------20010503 WO 2001031336 A2 WO 2000-EP10482 20001025 WO 2001031336 Α3 20011108 AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CT, CM, GA, GN, GW, MI, MP, NE, SN, TD, TG CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG A2 20020807 EP 1228374 EP 2000-974449 20001025 AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL T2 20030408 JP 2001-533423 JP 2003513243 20001025 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1999-19951684 A 19991027 WO 2000-EP10482 W 20001025 The invention relates to a process for detecting or determining a C-AB peptide-containing impurity in a sample of recombinantly produced human insulin or a derivative thereof, by a non-radioactive assay, comprising the steps: (a) preparing a sample of recombinantly produced human insulin or a derivative thereof; (b) mixing the samples with dilution buffer; (c) adding a tracer to mixture (b); (d) adding antibody specific for the C-peptide impurity to mixture (c); (e) adding "C-peptide second antibody

the presence of the C-peptide-containing impurity.

determining

bead" having at least one label to mixture (d); and (f) detecting or

L35 ANSWER 2 OF 3 · CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

1992:564015 CAPLUS ACCESSION NUMBER:

117:164015 DOCUMENT NUMBER:

A rapid and sensitive radioimmunoassay for the TITLE:

measurement of proinsulin in human serum

Bowsher, Ronald R.; Wolny, James D.; Frank, Bruce H. AUTHOR (S): Dep. Drug Disposit. Bioanal. Res., Eli Lilly and Co., CORPORATE SOURCE:

IN, USA

Diabetes (1992), 41(9), 1084-90 SOURCE:

CODEN: DIAEAZ; ISSN: 0012-1797

Journal DOCUMENT TYPE: English LANGUAGE:

Although RIA methodol. is used widely to measure proinsulin in human serum, some RIAs lack the sensitivity necessary to quantify proinsulin in unextd. serum and require long incubation periods. An RIA with a sensitivity of 3.5 pM was developed which permits the routine measurement of proinsulin in <48 h. This was accomplished by using a nonequil. binding reaction at room temperature and PEG-assisted second antibody precipitation as the method for separating bound and free proinsulin. A specific anti-proinsulin antibody was obtained by adsorbing the initial goat antiserum with human C-peptide-agarose.

Proinsulin produced 50% displacement of tracer at 25.6 pM,

whereas both human insulin and C-peptide

failed to displace tracer at concns. as high as 1  $\mu$ M.

Several cleaved derivs. of proinsulin were evaluated for cross-reactivity with the antibody. B-chain-C-peptide cleaved derivs.

(≤50% cross-reactivity) were more potent than A-chain- Cpeptide cleaved derivs. (<5% cross-reactivity). However, all derivs. cleaved in the region from 56-60 failed to cross-react with the antiserum. These data indicate that a major antigenic determinant is present on the C-peptide region of proinsulin adjacent

to the A-chain-C-peptide junction. After

administration of an oral glycemic challenge, the mean fasting serum concentration of proinsulin in normal adults rose from 4.1 to 23.6 pM. Differences in the proinsulin concns. in 6 adults before and after a glycemic challenge were found when 2 different antibodies were used in the Based on the antibodies different specificities for proinsulin, B-chain-C-peptide junctional split forms of proinsulin material apparently comprise a significant portion of circulating proinsulin material after a grycemic challenge.

ANSWER 3 OF 3 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2004 Elsevier Science B.V. on SIN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:22261914 BIOTECHNO

TITLE: A rapid and sensitive radioimmunoassay for the

measurement of proinsulin in human serum

AUTHOR: Bowsher R.R.; Wolny J.D.; Frank B.H.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Lilly Clinical Research Laboratory, Wishard Memorial

Hospital, 1001 West Tenth Street, Indianapolis, IN

46202, United States.

SOURCE: Diabetes, (1992), 41/9 (1084-1090)

CODEN: DIAEAZ ISSN: 0012-1797

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article COUNTRY: United States

LANGUAGE: English SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AN 1992:22261914 BIOTECHNO AB

RIA methodology is used widely to measure proinsulin in human serum. However, some RIAs lack the sensitivity necessary to quantify proinsulin in unextracted serum and require long incubation periods. We developed an RIA with a sensitivity of 3.5 pM that permits the routine measurement of proinsulin in <48 h. This was accomplished by using a nonequilibrium binding reaction at room temperature and PEG-assisted second antibody precipitation as the method for separating bound and free proinsulin. We obtained a specific antiproinsulin antibody by

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